

CIRCULAR-SHAPED METAL STRUCTURE,
METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME,
AND
APPARATUS FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure and a method of fabricating the same, and more particularly to such a metal
10 structure usable as a photosensitive drum or a fixing roller in an electrophotographic printer or copier, and a method of fabricating the same.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

For instance, in accordance with Japanese Unexamined Patent
15 Publication No. 10-10893, a film of which a photosensitive drum or a fixing drum used in a conventional electrophotographic printer and copier is fabricated is composed generally of organic material such as polyimide or a metal as inorganic material, such as iron, aluminum, stainless steel and nickel.

The above-mentioned film is required to have a thickness in the range
20 of 0.03 to 0.20 mm as a practical thickness. However, such a thickness can be accomplished only by a film composed of polyimide or nickel. For instance, a nickel film having such a thickness can be fabricated by electrocasting.

It is generally said that a fixation section consumes about 80% of power to be totally consumed in an electrophotographic printer or copier. In addition,
25 power consumption depends greatly on a material of which a fixing roller or a fixing film is composed.

For instance, if a fixing roller or film is composed of polyimide, an organic material, having a thermal conductivity $1/510$ to $1/40$ smaller than a thermal conductivity of the above-mentioned iron, aluminum, stainless steel or

nickel, it would be necessary to heat a fixing roller or film much time until the fixing roller or film become workable. A period of time in which a fixing roller or film is heated is a time in which a user has to wait after a printer or copier has been turned on until the printer or copier becomes workable. Since a user
5 usually desires a printer or copier to become workable as soon as possible, a fixing roller or film has to be heated even when the printer or copier is not in use, resulting in an increase in power consumption.

On the other hand, if a fixing roller or film is composed of nickel having a thermal conductivity 210 times greater than that of polyimide, it would be
10 necessary to heat a fixing roller or film less time than a time during which a polyimide film has to be heated, until the fixing roller or film become workable. As a result, it is no longer necessary to heat a fixing roller or film to heat in advance, and hence, a printer or copier including the fixing roller or film composed of nickel becomes workable immediately when the printer or copier is turned on.

15 As mentioned above, power consumption in a printer or copier can be reduced by using a nickel film as a fixing film. However, a conventional method of fabricating a nickel film is accompanied with problems as follows.

As mentioned earlier, a nickel film having a thickness of 0.03 to 0.20 mm is fabricated by electrocasting. That is, such a nickel film is fabricated by
20 precipitating nickel ions by electrolysis. Hence, the thus fabricated nickel film has such a columnar crystal structure as illustrated in Fig. 7, and resultingly, has a shortcoming that the nickel film is weak to a mechanical repeated stress.

In addition, in accordance with a fatigue test, the nickel film has a lifetime in the range of a couple of tens thousand rotation to a couple of millions
25 rotation. There is much dispersion in a lifetime of a nickel film.

In particular, a nickel film fabricated by electrocasting shows remarkable thermal embrittlement when heated to a temperature over 200 degrees centigrade. Hence, a nickel film fabricated by electrocasting is not suitable as a fixing film.

Though ions can be readily precipitated out of a pure metal by electrocasting, it is almost impossible to precipitate ions out of an alloy such as a stainless steel.

As another method of fabricating a metal cylindrical film, there has
5 been suggested a method including the steps of rounding a thin film having a thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.20 mm, and welding the thus rounded film into a cylinder-shaped film. According to this method, any metal may be used for fabricating a metal cylindrical film.

However, this method is accompanied with such a problem of shortage
10 in a mechanical strength and non-uniformity in a shape of a cylinder, due to a bead treatment at a welded portion, and further due to a defect in a welded portion with respect to a metal structure. In addition, since a metal cylindrical film is fabricated in the method by splicing thin films to each other, a skill is required and it takes much time to do so, resulting in an increase in cost and
15 absence of mass-productivity. Hence, the method is not put to practical use yet.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-mentioned problems in the conventional method of fabricating a metal cylinder film, it is an object of the present invention to provide
20 a circular-shaped metal structure such as a metal cylinder film which has a sufficient mechanical strength and lifetime, and is suitable for mass-production.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method of fabricating such a circular-shaped metal structure.

It is further an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus
25 of fabricating such a circular-shaped metal structure.

In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated by plastic working and having a thickness equal to or smaller than 0.09 mm.

In the specification, the term "circular-shaped metal structure" covers a

structure composed of a metal, having a closed cross-section in a direction perpendicular to an axis thereof, and being in the form of a loop. For instance, a typical circular-shaped metal structure is a metal cylinder. A belt, a sleeve, a pipe and the like are all included in a circular-shaped metal structure.

5 The circular-shaped metal structure may include a seam extending in an axis-wise direction thereof. However, it is preferable that the circular-shaped metal structure includes no seams extending in an axis-wise direction thereof.

 In the above-mentioned circular-shaped metal structure, a reduction rate of a thickness of the circular-shaped metal structure after plastic-worked to a
10 thickness of the circular-shaped metal structure before plastic-worked is equal to or greater than 40%.

 It is preferable that the circular-shaped metal structure has a Vickers hardness Hv equal to or greater than 380 after plastic-worked.

 It is preferable that the circular-shaped metal structure has a Vickers
15 hardness Hv in the range of 100 to 250 both inclusive after plastic-worked and then annealed.

 For instance, the above-mentioned circular-shaped metal structure is fabricated by spinning working. However, the circular-shaped metal structure can be fabricated by plastic working other than spinning.

20 In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of fabricating a circular-shaped metal structure, including the steps of (a) rotating a pipe around an axis thereof, the pipe being composed of a plastic-workable metal, and (b) applying drawing to an outer wall of the pipe with the pipe being kept rotated, to reduce a wall thickness of the pipe and lengthen a wall of the pipe.

25 In accordance with the method, it is possible to fabricate a circular-shaped metal structure which may be used as a photosensitive drum or a fixing roll by applying spinning working to a pipe. Herein a pipe includes a pipe having a bottom and a pipe having no bottom. A pipe having a bottom can be fabricated by warm or cold drawing, and a pipe having no bottom can be fabricated by

rounding a film and welding the film at opposite ends. The pipe is annealed to control a hardness thereof, if necessary, and then, is subject to spinning to have a thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.20 mm both inclusive. Then, if necessary, the pipe is annealed again at a low temperature. The resultant circular-shaped metal structure is stiff, has a high resistance to fatigue and a high thermal conductivity, and is superior as a photosensitive drum or a fixing drum.

Table 1 shows comparison in performances between a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the above-mentioned method and a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with drawing as a conventional method. It is assumed in Table 1 that a circular-shaped metal structure is used as a fixing roller.

[Table 1]

Thickness [mm]	Invention				Drawing			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
0.10	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.09	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.08	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.07	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.06	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.05	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.04	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.03	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×
0.02	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

In Table 1, a column "A" indicates a uniformity in a thickness, a column "B" indicates a straightness, a column "C" indicates a hardness, and a column "D" indicates a total estimate. A circle (○) in the columns A, B and C indicates that the circular-shaped metal structure passes the test, and a cross (×) in the columns A, B and C indicates the circular-shaped metal structure cannot pass the test.

For instance, a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm, fabricated in accordance with the present invention, passes the tests

with respect to a uniformity in a thickness, a straightness and a hardness, whereas a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm, fabricated in accordance with the conventional method, cannot pass the tests with respect to the same.

5 In Table 1, both a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the present invention and a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with a conventional method, that is, drawing are tested with respect to a uniformity in a thickness, a straightness and a hardness. A total estimate in the column D was made taking the results of the tests in the
10 columns A, B and C into consideration. A circle (○) in the column D indicates that the circular-shaped metal structure is practically usable, and a cross (×) in the column D indicates the circular-shaped metal structure is practically unusable.

 As is obvious in view of Table 1, a thin-walled circular-shaped metal
15 structure fabricated in accordance with the conventional method has to have a thickness of 0.10 mm or greater in order to be practically usable. Even if a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm or smaller is fabricated in accordance with the conventional method, the circular-shaped metal structure cannot be practically usable.

20 In contrast, as is obvious in view of Table 1, the present invention can provide a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness in the range of 0.03 mm to 0.10 mm both inclusive, which is practically usable.

 Thus, the present invention makes it possible to fabricate a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm or smaller, which could not
25 be fabricated in accordance with the conventional method.

 It is preferable that the method further includes the step (c) of annealing the pipe, the step (c) being to be carried out between the steps (a) and (b).

 It is preferable that the method further includes the step (d) of cutting

opposite ends of the pipe, the step (d) being to be carried out subsequently to the step (b).

It is preferable that the method further includes the step (e) of annealing the pipe, the step (e) being to be carried out subsequently to the step
5 (d).

The plastic-workable metal may be selected from a stainless steel, a rolled nickel, a nickel alloy, titanium, a titanium alloy, tantalum, molybdenum, hastelloy, permalloy, a maraging steel, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, copper, a copper alloy, pure iron or a steel.

10 In the specification, unless explicitly indicated, the term "pipe" covers a pipe having a bottom and a pipe having no bottom.

In still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for fabricating a circular-shaped metal structure, including (a) a pipe rotator which rotates a pipe around an axis thereof, the pipe being composed of a
15 plastic-workable metal, (b) a jig for carrying out drawing, (c) a first device which moves the jig in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the pipe, and (d) a second device which moves the jig in a direction parallel to the axis of the pipe.

The above-mentioned circular-shaped metal structure can be fabricated by means of the apparatus, and the above-mentioned method can be carried out
20 through the apparatus.

The jig may be designed to have a tip end having an acute angle or may be comprised of a roller.

The above-mentioned circular-shaped metal structure may be used as a photosensitive drum or a fixing belt to be used in an electrophotographic printer.

25 In yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a roller assembly including (a) at least two rollers arranged such that axes of the rollers are directed in parallel to each other, and (b) a belt wound around the rollers, the belt being comprised of a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated by plastic working and having a thickness equal to or smaller than 0.09 mm.

There is further provided a roller assembly including (a) at least two rollers arranged such that axes of the rollers are directed in parallel to each other, and (b) a belt wound around the rollers, the belt being comprised of a circular-shaped metal structure to be fabricated by a method including the steps of (a) rotating a pipe around an axis thereof, the pipe being composed of a plastic-workable metal, and (b) applying drawing to an outer wall of the pipe with the pipe being kept rotated, to reduce a wall thickness of the pipe and lengthen a wall of the pipe.

The advantages obtained by the aforementioned present invention will be described hereinbelow.

A printing technology in a printer or copier has remarkably developed. For instance, any document can be copied in full color. Hence, a black-and-white printer or copier will be required to have higher definition in the future, and a color printer or copier will be required to have a high quality and a high printing speed, and to be fabricated in a smaller cost. A photosensitive drum and a thermal fixing section are important keys to meet with such requirements.

In a thermal fixing roller or film, it is required to have a nip area as wide as possible in order to enhance a thermal coefficient and have a qualified image, regardless of whether a thermal fixing roller or film is of a belt type or a thin-walled sleeve type. In response to such requirement, a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the invention can be used as a belt or sleeve having a high elasticity, high mechanical strength, and high resistance to fatigue.

The circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the invention has higher durability, higher resistance to heat, higher rigidity and longer lifetime than those of a belt composed of resin or nickel, fabricated in accordance with the conventional method. The circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the invention may be used as a belt. Hence, it will be possible to downsize a printer or copier by using the circular-shaped metal

structure fabricated in accordance with the invention, as a belt, in place of a conventional roller or sleeve having a relatively great thickness.

In addition, the circular-shaped metal structure has a high thermal conductivity and a small thermal capacity. Accordingly, when the circular-shaped metal structure is used as a fixing drum, the fixing drum can be rapidly warmed up. Thus, a period of time for fixation can be shortened. In addition, the fixing drum would have a high thermal conductivity, resulting in reduction in power consumption, and hence, significant cost down.

For instance, the circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the invention may be used as a belt in a photosensitive drum. Since a stainless steel of which the circular-shaped metal structure is made would have an enhanced strength by being spun, it would be possible to enhance a flatness and rigidity between axes when a tension force is applied to the circular-shaped metal structure used as a belt, in comparison with a conventional belt composed of resin.

In addition, when the circular-shaped metal structure is used as a belt, since the circular-shaped metal structure has a high Young's modulus, it would be possible to eliminate non-uniformity in rotation caused by extension and/or extraction, unlike a conventional belt composed of resin. As a result, an accuracy in feeding could be enhanced, ensuring qualified images.

Most of conventional photosensitive drums are comprised of a big cylinder composed of aluminum. It would be possible to downsize a printer or copier by using the circular-shaped metal structure as a belt in place of such a conventional photosensitive drum. Furthermore, it would be possible in a color printer or copier to shorten a period of time in which a sheet passes a plurality of photosensitive drums associated with different colors such as red, green and blue, ensuring a high speed and reduction in a weight, and saving a space.

The above and other objects and advantageous features of the present invention will be made apparent from the following description made with

reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 includes cross-sectional and perspective views showing a step of fabricating a pipe having a bottom, by warm or cold drawing.

 Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an apparatus of spinning a pipe having a bottom.

 Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a pipe having no bottom, fabricated by
10 rounding a thin film and welding opposite ends to each other.

 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating that a pipe fabricated by spinning is cut at opposite ends thereof.

 Fig. 5 is a graph showing S-N curves found when a thickness reduction rate is equal to 50% in a cylindrical film composed of SUS304.

15 Fig. 6 is a SEM photograph of a structure of the metal cylindrical film fabricated by spinning without welding. The photograph was taken before the metal cylindrical film was annealed. The photograph shows a surface corroded by electrolysis with 10%-oxalic acid after mechanically polished, which surface is enlarged 3000 times.

20 Fig. 7 is a SEM photograph of a nickel film fabricated by electrocasting, used as a cylindrical metal film.. The photograph shows a surface destroyed after cooled with liquid nitrogen, which surface is enlarged 3000 times.

 Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a cylindrical metal film used as a part of a roller assembly.

25 Fig. 9 is a front view of the roller assembly illustrated in Fig. 8.

 Fig. 10 is a front view of the roller assembly illustrated in Fig. 8.

 Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a cylindrical metal film used as a fixing roller.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments in accordance with the present invention will be explained hereinbelow with reference to drawings.

Hereinbelow is explained a method of fabricating a circular-shaped metal structure, in accordance with the embodiment. In the embodiment, it is assumed that a metal cylinder is fabricated as a circular-shaped metal structure in accordance with the method.

First, as illustrated in Fig. 1, a thin metal sheet 10 is placed between a female jig 11 and a punch 12 to fabricate a pipe 13 having a bottom. Deeper the pipe 13 is, more readily the pipe 13 can be spun. Hence, it is preferable that the pipe 13 is fabricated by warm drawing where the female jig 11 is heated and the punch 12 is cooled.

For instance, it is assumed that SUS304 is placed by warm and cold drawing. If SUS304 is placed at a room temperature, a critical drawing ratio, which is defined as a ratio of a diameter (A) of a cylindrical object to a diameter (B) of a punch (A/B), is 2.0. In contrast, if SUS304 is placed by warm drawing, a critical drawing ratio can be enhanced up to 2.6. Thus, when a pipe having a bottom is to be placed, the pipe could be deeper if placed by warm drawing than if placed by cold drawing.

However, it should be noted that the pipe 13 having a bottom can be fabricated even by ordinary cold drawing.

In warm drawing, it is preferable for the metal sheet 10 to have a thickness in the range of 0.1 to 1.0 mm, and more preferable to have a thickness in the range of 0.3 to 0.5 mm.

Then, the pipe 13 is annealed such that the pipe 13 has a desired hardness.

Then, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the pipe 13 is subject to spinning working by means of a spinning machine.

The spinning machine is comprised of a pipe rotator 14 which rotates

the pipe 13 around an axis thereof, a jig 15 having a tip end having an acute angle, and a mover 15a movable both in a direction B perpendicular to the axis of the pipe 13 and in a direction A parallel to the axis of the pipe 13.

5 The pipe 13 is fixed to the mover 15a, and hence, can move both in the directions A and B together with the mover 15a.

First, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the pipe 13 having a bottom is inserted around the pipe rotator 14, and then, the pipe rotator 14 starts rotating.

Then, the mover 15a moves the jig 15 in the direction B until the jig 15 makes contact with an outer wall 13a of the pipe 13. Then, the mover 15a
10 further moves the jig 15 in the direction B such that the jig 15 is pressed onto the outer wall 13a at a uniform pressure. Thus, spinning working to the outer wall 13a of the pipe 13 starts.

As mentioned earlier, the jig 15 is fixed to the mover 15a. By moving the jig 15 by means of the mover 15a, it is possible to locate the jig 15 remote from
15 an outer surface of the pipe rotator 14. As mentioned later, a distance between the jig 15 and an outer surface of the pipe rotator 14 would be equal to a thickness of a later mentioned metal cylinder 18.

Then, the mover 15a moves the jig 15 far away from a bottom of the pipe 13, that is, to a direction C with the jig 15 being pressed onto the outer wall
20 13a of the pipe 13. As the jig 15 moves to the direction C, the outer wall 13a of the pipe 13 is drawn, and hence, lengthened.

As a result, the pipe 13 would have a thickness equal to a distance between a tip end of the jig 15 and an outer surface of the pipe rotator 14.

Though the jig 15 is used for drawing the outer wall 13a of the pipe 13
25 in the embodiment, a roller made of a hard material may be used in place of the jig 15.

After the outer wall 13a has been drawn to a smaller thickness in the above-mentioned way, the pipe 13 is taken away from the pipe rotator 14.

The spinning machine may be of a horizontal type or a vertical type.

From the standpoint of workability, it is preferable to select a horizontal type spinning machine.

For instance, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications Nos. 7-284452 and 9-140583 have suggested a method of fabricating a pipe by spinning.
5 However, those Publications do not refer to a thickness of a pipe fabricated in accordance with the method.

If a pipe composed of SUS304 is fabricated by spinning, for instance, it is said that such a pipe could have a thickness equal to or smaller than 0.10 mm, due to a problem of expansion of a spun surface of a pipe.

10 In contrast, the method in accordance with the embodiment makes it possible for the pipe 13 to have a thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.09 mm both inclusive, as shown in Table 1.

According to the experiments having been conducted by the inventors, a pipe having a bottom, obtained from a 0.5 mm-thick metal sheet by cold or warm
15 drawing, has a Vickers hardness Hv of 330, which means that work hardening much develops in the pipe. Hence, it was found out that if the pipe was processed to a thickness of 0.15 mm by spinning, at which a thickness reduction rate is 70%, the Vickers hardness Hv of the pipe would become 500 or greater, and as a result, it would be quite difficult to further process the pipe. Accordingly, the inventors
20 have decided to carry out the steps of annealing the pipe 13 fabricated by cold or warm drawing to have a desired hardness, and spinning the pipe 13. These steps make it possible to obtain a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.09 mm both inclusive.

The pipe 13 fabricated by cold or warm drawing is annealed for
25 adjusting a hardness thereof preferably at a temperature in the range of 400 to 1200 degrees centigrade, more preferably at a temperature in the range of 800 to 1100 degrees centigrade.

After annealed, it is preferable that the pipe 13 has a Vickers hardness preferably in the range of 100 to 250 both inclusive, and more preferably in the

range of 100 to 150 both inclusive.

The pipe 16 having no bottom, illustrated in Fig. 3, fabricated by rounding the metal sheet 10 and welding the opposite ends of the metal sheet 10 to each other, has a Vickers hardness of about 150. Hence, the pipe 16 can be processed by spinning to have a thickness of 0.03 to 0.09 mm without being annealed.

A metal sheet from which the pipe 16 having no bottom is to be fabricated has a thickness preferably in the range of 0.08 to 0.50 mm, and more preferably in the range of 0.10 to 0.15 mm.

The pipe 13 or 16 has a thickness reduction rate in the range of 40 to 91%, and has a Vickers hardness in the range of 380 to 500 after being subject to spinning. Fig. 6 is a photograph of the internal structure of the pipe 13 or 16. In addition, the pipe 13 or 16 has a tensile strength in the range of 150 to 160 kgf/mm² (1078 to 1568 MPa) after being subject to spinning.

Fig. 7 is a photograph of an internal structure of a nickel film fabricated by electrocasting. This nickel film has a Vickers hardness of about 400 to 500, and a tensile strength of about 122 kgf/mm² (about 1196 MPa). With respect to a ratio of a tensile strength to a hardness, the nickel film is smaller than the metal cylinder fabricated by the above-mentioned spinning.

After the spinning work to the pipe 13 or 16 has been finished, the pipe 13 or 16 which has a thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.09 mm is cut at its opposite ends by means of a cutter 17 such that the pipe 13 or 16 has a desired length, as illustrated in Fig. 4.

Thus, there is obtained a metal cylinder 18 usable as a photosensitive or fixing drum.

Then, the metal cylinder 18 is annealed at a temperature in the range of 400 to 500 degrees centigrade, preferably at about 450 degrees centigrade, in order to control a spring characteristic of SUS304, remove internal stress, and ensure a uniform shape. This annealing would enhance a Vickers hardness Hv

of the metal cylinder 18 up to 580, and also enhance a tensile strength up to 170 kgf/mm² (about 1666 MPa).

The inventors conducted a fatigue test to the metal cylinder 18 composed of annealed SUS304, under a condition that a thickness reduction rate is 50%. As illustrated in Fig. 5, a strength to fatigue of the metal cylinder 18 was over 80 kgf/mm² (784 MPa) at a repetition cycle of 10⁷.

In contrast, a strength to fatigue of the metal cylinder 18 was 100 kgf/mm² (980 MPa) under a condition that a thickness reduction rate is 91%.

Thus, it was found out that the metal cylinder composed of SUS304 and fabricated by spinning is superior to the nickel cylindrical film with respect to durability.

Hereinbelow are explained detailed examples of the above-mentioned method.

[Example 1] Method of fabricating a metal cylinder without welding

In Example 1, a cylindrical film was fabricated from a pipe having a bottom and composed of SUS304, and used as a fixing roll or a photosensitive drum. The cylindrical film in Example 1 had a thickness of 0.06 mm, an inner diameter of 60.0 mm, and a length of 319 mm.

First, a circular sheet having a thickness of 0.5 mm and an inner diameter of 140 mm was cut out from a SUS304 sheet having a thickness of 0.5 mm. Then, the circular sheet was subject to warm drawing through the use of a punch having an outer diameter of 60.0 mm, to thereby fabricated a pipe having a bottom and having a depth of 70 mm.

A thickness and a hardness of this pipe from a neck to a bottom are shown in Table 2.

[Table 2]

Distance from a neck [mm]	Thickness [mm]	Hardness [Hv]
5	0.585	356
15	0.530	342
25	0.490	332
35	0.470	327
45	0.459	308
55	0.456	268
65	0.414	283
70 (Bottom)	0.391	287

It is understood in view of a thickness profile that the pipe has the greatest thickness in the vicinity of the neck. This means that a material has
5 flown into the neck from around the neck. The pipe has a smaller thickness at a location closer to the bottom. This means that the pipe was drawn more intensively at a location closer to the bottom.

With respect to a hardness, it was expected that a portion in the vicinity of the bottom would have a highest hardness, because the portion made contact
10 with a cooled punch. To the contrary, a portion in the vicinity of the bottom had a lowest hardness, and a portion around the neck to which a material was much flown had a highest hardness. This is considered that a material was flown into the neck due to dislocation of the material, and hence, a dislocation density was
15 was greatest in the vicinity of the neck, and such greatest deformation was exhibited as a maximum hardness.

It is understood in view of Table 2 that non-uniform profile of a thickness and a hardness of the pipe fabricated by warm drawing with respect to a distance from the neck, and a hardness in the vicinity of the neck, which is high
20 due to work hardening are bars to fabrication of a uniform thickness in the range of 0.03 to 0.09 mm by spinning. Hence, it is considered necessary to carry out annealing to have such a uniform thickness.

A pipe having a bottom, fabricated by warm drawing, was annealed at

1000 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes in vacuum. By annealing the pipe, a Vickers hardness at 35 mm from a neck was 134, and a Vickers hardness in all other portions of the pipe was below 150.

Then, the thus annealed pipe was processed to have a thickness of 0.06 mm by means of a horizontal type spinning machine. In the spinning, a sufficient amount of cooling water was sprayed to a jig and the pipe in order to remove frictional heat produced by contact of the jig with the pipe, and to prevent an increase in a temperature of the pipe.

The resultant pipe had a uniform thickness of 0.06 mm, a Vickers hardness of 500, and a tensile strength of 166.7 kgf/mm² (about 1634 Mpa).

Since the pipe still had a bottom, the pipe was cut at its opposite ends. Thus, there was obtained a SUS304 cylindrical film having a thickness of 0.06 mm, an inner diameter of 60.0 mm, and a length of 319 mm.

In addition, the cylindrical film was annealed at 450 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes in order to control a spring characteristic thereof. By annealing the cylindrical film, the cylindrical film was reformed to a stiff cylindrical film having a Vickers hardness of 570 and a tensile strength of 170.3 kgf/mm² (about 1669 Mpa).

[Example 2] Method of fabricating a metal cylinder with welding

In Example 2, a cylindrical film was fabricated from a pipe having no bottom and composed of SUS304, and used as a fixing roll or a photosensitive drum. The cylindrical film in Example 2 had a thickness of 0.06 mm, an inner diameter of 60.0 mm, and a length of 319 mm.

A sheet composed of SUS304 and having a thickness of 0.15 mm and a size of 188.4 mm×144.0 mm was rounded, and welded at its opposite ends to each other. As a result, there was fabricated a pipe having no bottom and having an inner diameter of 60.0 mm and a length of 144.0 mm.

Since the sheet had a Vickers thickness of 165, the pipe was subject to spinning without annealing, until the pipe had a thickness of 0.06 mm, that is,

until a thickness reduction rate became 60%. As a result, there was obtained a metal cylinder having a thickness of 0.06 mm, an inner diameter of 60.0 mm, and a length of 360 mm.

The metal cylinder had a uniform thickness of 0.06 mm, a Vickers
5 hardness of 450, and a tensile strength of 157.6 kgf/mm² (about 1544 Mpa).

Then, the metal cylinder was cut at its opposite ends. Thus, there was obtained a SUS304 cylindrical film having a thickness of 0.06 mm, an inner diameter of 60.0 mm, and a length of 319 mm.

Similarly to Example 1, the cylindrical film was annealed at 450
10 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes in order to control a spring characteristic thereof. By annealing the cylindrical film, the cylindrical film was reformed to a stiff cylindrical film having a Vickers hardness of 520 and a tensile strength of 168.3 kgf/mm² (about 1649 Mpa).

Though the cylindrical film in Examples 1 and 2 are composed of
15 SUS304, the cylindrical film may be composed of materials other than SUS. For instance, the cylindrical film may be composed of a stainless steel, a rolled nickel, a nickel alloy, titanium, a titanium alloy, tantalum, molybdenum, hastelloy, permalloy, a maraging steel, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, copper, a copper alloy, pure iron and a steel.

20 Figs. 8 to 10 illustrate examples of a use of the above-mentioned metal cylindrical film. As illustrated in Figs. 8 to 10, the metal cylindrical film may be used as a part of a roller assembly.

As illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, a metal cylindrical film 20 is wound around two rollers 21 and 22 arranged such that axes of the rollers 21 and 22 are
25 parallel to each other. The metal cylindrical film 20 has the same width as a length of the rollers 21 and 22, and hence, entirely covers the rollers 21 and 22 therewith.

The metal cylindrical film 20 is composed of SUS304, and has a thickness of 0.05 mm or 50 micrometers.

As illustrated in Fig. 8, each of the rollers 21 and 22 has support shafts 24 projecting in an axis-wise direction thereof from opposite end surfaces of the rollers 21 and 22. As illustrated in Fig. 10, the rollers 21 and 22 are supported with sidewalls 25 at which the support shafts 24 are rotatably supported.

5 The sidewall 25 is formed with a circular hole 26 having the same diameter as a diameter of the support shaft 24, and an elongate hole 27 having a height equal to a diameter of the support shaft 24 and a horizontal length longer than a diameter of the support shaft 24.

10 The roller 21 is supported with the sidewall 25 by inserting the support shaft 24 into the circular hole 26. The roller 22 is fixed to the sidewall 25 by inserting the support shaft 24 into the elongate hole 27, and fixing the support shaft 24 at a desired location in the elongate hole 27 by means of a bolt and a nut, for instance. Thus, since the roller 22 can be fixed at a desired location, the metal cylindrical film 20 can be kept in tension by adjusting a location at which
15 the roller 22 is fixed.

 The roller assembly as illustrated in Figs. 8 to 10 may be used as a photosensitive drum, or a heater roll or a fixing roll in a printer.

 The roller 21 and 22 can have a smaller diameter than a diameter of a conventional photosensitive drum. Hence, it would be possible to fabricate a
20 photosensitive drum having a smaller height than a height of a conventional photosensitive height. Thus, by incorporating the roller assembly including the metal cylindrical film 20, into a printer, it would be possible to make a height of a printer significantly smaller.

 Since a conventional heater roll is cylindrical in shape, there exists no
25 planar portion on an outer surface of the heater roll. In contrast, the roller assembly including the metal cylindrical film 20 has a planar portion 23 on the metal cylindrical film 20 in dependence on a distance between the rollers 21 and 22, as illustrated in Fig. 9.

 For instance, toner adhering to a paper can be thermally fixed onto the

paper on the planar portion 23, which ensures a wider area for thermally fixating toner, than an area presented by a conventional heater roll. As a result, it would be possible to carry out thermal fixation more stably, ensuring enhancement in a quality of printed images and/or characters.

5 As an alternative, a developing unit may be arranged on the planar portion 23.

In addition, since the metal cylindrical film 20 is thin, the metal cylindrical film 20 has a high thermal conductivity. That is, heat is likely to be transferred through the metal cylindrical film 20. This ensures it possible to
10 remarkably shorten a period of time necessary for heating a heater roll in comparison with a conventional heater roll. Accordingly, it is possible to shorten a period of time after a printer has been turned on until the printer becomes workable.

Fig. 11 shows another use of a metal cylindrical film.

15 A metal cylindrical film 40 may be used as a thermally fixing roll. As illustrated in Fig. 11, a pair of guides 28 is incorporated in the metal cylindrical film 40. The guides 28 have an arcuate outer surface, and hence, can keep the metal cylindrical film 40 to be a cylinder.

A heater 29 is sandwiched between the guides 28. A heater 29 is
20 comprised of a halogen lamp or a ceramic heater, for instance.

A nip roll 30 is located in facing relation to the metal cylindrical film 40 formed as a thermally fixing roll.

A sheet 31 to which toner is adhered is fed towards the metal cylindrical film 40 and the nip roll 30, and then, sandwiched between the metal cylindrical
25 film 40 and the nip roll 30, and subsequently, heated by the heater 29. As a result, toner is thermally fixed to the sheet 31.

By using the metal cylindrical film 40 as a thermally fixing roll, the heater 29 can be arranged in the metal cylindrical film 40, and hence, heat generated by the heater 29 can be transferred directly to the metal cylindrical film

40. Thus, it would be possible to significantly enhance a heat transfer efficiency from the heater 29 to the metal cylindrical film 40.

In addition, since the metal cylindrical film 40 is formed of a thin metal sheet, it is possible to rapidly heat the metal cylindrical film 40 up to a temperature necessary for fixing toner onto the sheet 31. Namely, it is possible to shorten a period of time after a printer has been turned on until the printer becomes workable.

While the present invention has been described in connection with certain preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the subject matter encompassed by way of the present invention is not to be limited to those specific embodiments. On the contrary, it is intended for the subject matter of the invention to include all alternatives, modifications and equivalents as can be included within the spirit and scope of the following claims.

The entire disclosure of Japanese Patent Applications No. 11-376193 and No. 2000-362401 filed on December 3, 1999 and November 29, 2000, respectively, including specification, claims, drawings and summary is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.